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TWO CENTS.

## IN CONGRESS TODAY.

Short Sessions in Both Branches of the National Legislature.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS UNTIL MONDAY

The Boutelle Resolution Again Up in the House.

NO DEMOCRATIC QUORUM.

The attendance of Senators at the opening of today's session was very slim, the republican side of the chamber being more fully represented, however, than the democratic side. Numerous petitions and remonstrances against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill were presented from the states of New Hampshire, Michigan, Maine, Wisconsin, Nevada and California. Those from Nevada were in relation to the duty on wool gentleman, the authority for such payand those from California were in relation to the sugar bounty.

brig General Armstrong was reported from the committee on the library and placed on

(Mass.), calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the sums paid to Mr. Blount for salary, services or other expenses as special commissioner to Hawaii, together with copies of all vouchers and receipts therefor; also for information as to the fund from which and the law under which payment was made.

"Let that resolution lie over," said Mr. Gorman (Md.), and the resolution went over till Monday. On motion of Mr. Gorman (Md.) it was or-

dered that when the Senate adjourn today it be till Monday next. Federal Elections Repeal Bill.

Mr. Gray (Del.) moved to proceed to the consideration of the House bill to repeal all statutes relating to supervisors of elections and special deputy marshals. He yielded, however, to the suggestion of Mr. Chandler (N. H.) to let the bill go over till Monday, Mr. Chandler stating that the views of the minority of the committee had not yet been prepared.

Mr. Gray suggested in a piayful manner that perhaps Mr. Hoar (Mass.), who had taken part in the colloquy, might have religious scruples about transacting busi-ness on "Jackson day," Monday being the

Sth of January.

"Well," said Mr. Hoar, "I should like to keep before the country the example of that distinguished democrat—both in the matter of submitting to the laws of the country in all parts of the Union, and in the matter of his very wise and admirable views on protection. Perhaps, therefore, the irfluence of Monday may be very good on everybody if we take up the bill on Tuesday."

Then I give notice," said Mr. Gray, hat on Tuesday, immediately after the morning hour business, I will move to pro-ceed to the consideration of the bill to re-peal the federal election laws, and to con-

Mr. Brice (Ohio) moved to take up and pass Senate bill apprepriating \$50,000 for an equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. John Stark in the city of Manchester, N. H.

No action was taken on the bill, and No action was taken on the bill, and then, at 1 p.m., the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 1:10 p.m. adjourned till Monday next.

### THE HOUSE.

An air of expectant activity pervaded the House when it convened this morning, and a determination was manifested on the democratic side to carry things in its own way today.

Mr. Boutelle's success in tving up the House yesterday afternoon appeared to have borne fruit and the democrats seemed to think that they had a quorum of their own. Immediately after the reading of yesterday's journal and before the beginning of the first morning hour, Mr. Boutelle again attempted to get his Hawaiian resolution before the House. The Speaker ruled that the motion to consider the resolution which was pending yesterday had expired when the House adjourned yesterday and might, he suggested, be renewed. The call of committees was then completed without producing any results. The Speaker announced that the terms of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution having expired it would devolve upon him to appoint re-gents for the ensuing term, and he accord-ingly named Mr. Wheeler (Ala.), Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) and Mr. Hitt (Ill.) as such re-

### The Boutelle Resolution.

Mr. Boutelle called up and had read his resolution reciting that the executive had invaded the rights and privileges of Congress; and asked for its immediate consideration. This was the signal for an assertive, but exciting set-to between Mr. Boutelle and Mr. McMillin-who is championing the administration end of the controversy. Mr. McMillin raised the question of considcration in favor of the tariff bill.

Mr. Boutelle inquired whether it was a proper procedure to state for what purpose Mr. McMillin replied that he simply desired to be candid with the gentleman from Maine, and had stated his reasons for objecting to the consideration of the resolu-

Mr. Boutelle declared that the gentleman from Tennessee had gone beyond his parliamentary rights and he wished to call him to

Boutelle's resolution was then read, and he moved its immediate consideration. The Speaker put the question to the House. On a viva voce vote the House divided on party lines, the majority being against consideration; and thereupon Mr. Boutelle demanded a division. The division resulted: Yeas, 98; noes, 124.

Mr. Boutelle then demanded tellers, but

r. McMillin called for the yeas and nays. gs he said, "To save time."

Mr. Boutelle was on his feet in a moment with an objection to Mr. McMillin's form of making the motion and asserted that he was out of order in intimating that he (Boutelle) was trying to consume time.

(Laughter.)

#### No Democratic Quorum. The republicans refrained from voting

to take up the Boutelle resolution, thereby hoping to break the quorum. On the yeas and nays there were 150 votes against consideration, with hone in favor of it, the republicans religiously refraining from voting. No quorum having voted Mr. McMillin demanded a call of the House.

The call showed the presence of 225 mem bers and Mr. McMillin moved to dispense with further proceedings under it. question then recurred on the consideration of Mr. Bouteile's resolution and on this the yeas and nays were again ordered and the House settled down to the monotonous roll call. The second call on the question of consideration of Boutelle's resolution was lmost a repetition of the first, the republicans, as a rule, refusing to vote and the democrats being able to muster but 150 members. The democrats being thus disappointed in their hopes that the afternoon trains would bring relief to them the House at 1:40 p.m., on motion of Mr. Wilson (W. Va.), adjourned until tomorrow

Another Resignation Asked The Secretary of the Treasury has called for the resignation of D. B. Booth, collecns at Mobile, Ala

MR. BLOUNT'S EXPENSES.

Senator Hoar by Resolution Seeks to Find Them Out.

But the President May Properly Refuse to Furnish Such Information if He Sees Fit.

ment of some new surprise in the Hawaiian muddle. Some of these take the form of resolutions introduced by republican Senaters, who are very ingenious in obtaining constantly shifting views of the situation. It is doubtful, however, if the most recent evolution of the republican senatorial brain on this subject will be of avail beyond furnishing an excuse for a speech attacking the policy of the President. This is in the nature of a resolution introduced this morning by Senator Hoar calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the salary paid to Mr. James H. Blount for services rendered as paramount commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands. The resolution asks the sums paid to this ments and the appropriations from which they were drawn. The President has, it A bill for the purchase of a portrait of must be stated, an excellent defense in this Capt. Samuel Chester Reid of the privateer particular. He will probably instruct the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to answer this question, claiming one Mr. Blount's Salary.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hoar

A resolution was offered by the Secretary of the

The Matter Thoroughly Discussed. This matter is thoroughly discussed in volume 1 of Wharton's Digest of International Law. In section 78 of that work Dr. Wharton quotes the opinion of Justice Cushing, rendered in 1855. This opinion is to the effect that the President, under the Constitution, has power to appoint diplomatic agents of any rank at any place and at any time, subject to the constitutional limitations in respect to the Senate. "The authority to make such appointments," it continues, "is not derived from and cannot be limited by any act of Congress, except in so far as appropriations of money are required to provide for the expenses of this branch of the public service. During the early administration of the government the appropria-tions made for the expenses of foreign intercourse were to be expended in the discre-

tion of the President, and from this general fund ministers whom the President saw fit to name were paid."
In section 108 of the same work the question is alluded to in more detail through an extended quotation from the special message of President Polk of April 10, 1846, in which he alludes to the act of May 1, 1810, which provides that when any money shall be drawn from the treasury under any law making appropriation for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, the President is authorized to cause the same to be settled by the accounting officers of the

treasury, and only when he deems advisable shall he itemize the account. The act says that he may merely make certificate of the amount expended should he thinks it unadvisable to specify its ac-tion. President Polk said: "Two distinct classes of expenditure are authorized by this law, the one of a public and the other The President in office at the time of the expenditures is made by law the sole judge whether it shall be public or private. Congress, foreseeing that it might become necessary and proper to apply portions of this sum for objects the original accounts and vouchers for which could not be made public without injury to the public interest, authorized the President instead of such accounts and vouchers to make a certificate of the amount of such expenditures, as he may think it advisable not to specify, and may think it advisable not to specify, and have provided that every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher. The law making these provisions is in full force and it is binding upon all the departments of the government and especially upon the executive, whose duty it is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the exercise of the discretion lodged by it in the executive several of my predeces. in the executive several of my predeces-sors have made such crtificates and upon these certificates as the only vouchers settlements have been made at the treasury.
Actuated undoubtedly by considerations of this kind Congress provided such a fund coeval with the organization of the government and subsequently enacted the law of 1810 as the permanent law of the land."

The Law New in Force. This law is now in force, as it was at the time when President Polk wrote this letter to Congress. Though the actual state of things cannot be told now, it is probable that Mr. Blount's pay was drawn by him upon just such certificates as are mentioned in the message. Therefore, should such a resolution as was presented by Mr. Hoar today finally reach the Secretary of the Treasury, it is more than likely that he would report to the Senate the fact that the only knowledge he has of any expendi-tures to officials of the State Department is included in the existence of these certificates in the files of the accounting bu-reaus of his department. As these certificates do not mention the names of the inalmost certain that no one at the Treasury Department can officially say that Mr. Blount drew a penny from the government as paramount commissioner. This may not be true of his salary as minister, which may have been included in the itemized accounts submitted by the State Department, and of course it is possible that the President may have changed it to mention Mr. Blount's name during his extraordinary career as commissioner. At all events, such is the law in the case that should the President

The Revenue Cutter Grant. The Treasury Department has received no official information that the revenue cutter

tion he can take graceful and dignified

refuge behind the statutes and refuse to di-

vulge any information.

Grant has had her machinery disabled and put into Bahia, Brazil, for repairs. It is stated at the department that it was the intention to have the Grant's machinery overhauled at Barbadoes. This was probably not done, but is now being done at Bahia, where the steamer intended to stop If the damage is at all serious it is thought here that the department will be informed. The Grant is en route to Portland, Ore

Covernment Receipts Today. The receipts from internal revenue today were \$404.771; from customs, \$534.210.

An Important Pension Decision

Late yesterday afternoon Assistant Sec retary of the Interior Reynolds rendered an adverse decision in the case of James 13. Harrison, company M, third lowa cavairy, Harrison claimed pension for a gunshot wound in the arm, but the evidence showed that he was absent from his command and was not in the line of duty when wounded. The decision is an important one from the cisions made under the last administration wounds received by soldiers, who were absent from their commands in the pursuit of able. It is said that under the last administration pensions were allowed for disabil-ities incurred in this manner.

The condition of national banks in St. Louis, Mo., on December 19 shows the reserve to have been 30.46 per cent, loans and discounts, \$23,901,000; lawful money reserve, \$6,013,000; individual deposits, \$15,-857,000; gold and gold certificates, \$2,447,000. Detroit, Mich., national banks show the reserve to have been 32.12 per cent, leans and discounts, \$13,322 000; lawful money reserve, \$1,881,000; gold and gold certificates, \$965,000; individual deposits, \$8,545,000.

PREPARING THE RING EXCESSIVE ASSESSMENTS. REAPPOINTED TODAY.

Sporting Men at Jacksonville Confident of a Fight.

MEN PUT AT WORK ON THE ARENA

Scarce a day passes without the develop- Mitchell Doesn't Want to Defy the Law.

HOW THE MATTER STANDS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 4.-After the property to be assessed for \$8,000. consultation with their attorneys this work on the arena in East Jacksonville. This is in addition to the present force. nance protects the club and that nobody all agree that the fight is now a dead sure

Mitchell's manager wired the Duval Club from St. Augustine today that the English-man would do nothing in violation of law. He added, however, that his man would be on hand at the time and place fixed by the

Mitchell read in today's paper that Corbett had signed the amended agreement, but as the signature read "James J. Cor-bett, per W.A.B.," it didn't please him. He told Thompson that he feared chicanery. Manager Bowden was at once wired that Mitchell demanded that Corbett put his personal signature to the articles. When this is done he wants to scrutinize all four of the copies of the articles to see that the thing is done properly or to his satisfaction. The club feels very sanguine today that the contest will come off. Its attorneys advised the manager this morning to go right ahead with the construction of the right ahead with the constructed upon, arena. This advice will be acted upon, though the arena will not be so costly nor though the arena will not be so costly nor so comfortable as it would have been had there been absolute certainty that the fight would not be interfered with.

TO PREVENT THE BIG FIGHT. The Formation of a Law and Order League Advised.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 4.-Attorney Cowles, Jacksonville, Fla., has notified Rev. Clarence Greely, Mount Carmel, Conn., general agent of the International Law and Order League, that there is plenty of law in Florida against prize fighting and that the trouble must be in weak-kneed local officials, since the higher officers, including cials, since the higher officers, including Gov. Mitchell and Mayor Fletcher, as well as such attorneys as Cooper and Cooper and Judge Young of the firm of Young & Barrs, who was for years judge of the circuit court and is at present member of Congress from the Jacksonville district, are sincere and outspoken in their opposition to the lawlessness which the Corbett-Mitchell-contest will involve.

Mr. Greely has accordingly advised the formation of a local law and order league in Jacksonville to aid the public officials.

JACKSON SAYS "CORBETT."

Young Californian. CANTON, Ohlo, Jan. 4.-Peter Jackson who is here, says his money will go on Corbett if the bout with Mitchell comes off, of which he thinks there is much doubt. Jackson says the modern style of fighting is to hit and run away or dodge and then hit, and was too much for Sullivan in his fight with Corbett because Corbett was too quick for "Sully." When asked whether he did not consider Corbett a much better man now than when he met him in San Francisco, he promptly said: "Yes, Corbett has doubtless improved in swiftness, science and strength. Still I am anxious to meet him but I can" say that I can". to meet him, but I can't say that I can whip him, but I can say the country will know there has been a fight."

NOVEL PLAN TO HELP THE POOR Well-Dressed Wealthy Man Takes

the Attitude of a Beggar. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.-Richly attired shoppers who thronged Fulton street. Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon dropped hundreds of pennies into the hat of a tail, black-mustached, fashionably dressed. kindly faced, middle-aged man of the most distinguished bearing. He did not look hungry. On his breast was a sign in red letters on black enameled tin. It read: "I am begging for the poor of Brooklyn. Please help me all you can. Some are

"JOHN DETTVEILER,

"183 Clifton place." On the back was a similar sign, like this: "American boys and girls are starving from hunger. Help all you can." The women who gathered around this man and dropped in their contributions clogged the sidewalk. A policeman arrested the man. The shoppers cried out "Sname," but the policeman was inexorable and the prisoner took the matter philosophically. So the kind-faced man was taken to the station, and after a charge of street begging had been recorded against him he was locked in a cell. He was really John Dettveller, a retired shoe manufacturer, who owns several pieces of valuable real estate, lives in a handsome house, owned by his wife, at 183 Clifton place, attends Dr. 'Talmadge's church, and has two grown-up sons, both well-known business men. He had in his collection \$12.63, mostly in pennies and nickels. His gold watch was worth twenty times as much.

He laughed heartily over his predicament. To a reporter he said: "Recently I have had occasion to learn by visits in the poorer districts just how terrible the present suffering among the poor is, and i decided that I must set an example to some of the people of weath of the people of weath of of the people of wealth of this charitably inclined city. Dr. Talmadge is doing spiendld work in the field, and I expected to have a big and joyful surprise for him this evening in the shape of a good round sum to add to his collection. I was having more than I could do when that foolish policeman put a stop to the good work!" man put a stop to the good work."

Then he went on to tell of having disguised himself as a tramp, investigated the vicious resorts of Chicago and called a mass meeting at the corner of Halsey and Mat-ison streets, at which he explained to 3,000

DATES FOR TROTTING MEETINGS. Western and Southern Cities to Con-

fer at Chicago. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 4.-President liams of the Western and Southern Trotting Circuit today sent out a call for the meeting to fix dates for 1804. The meeting is to be held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday evening, January 9. The following cities are in the circuit: Sturgis, Mich.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; For Wayne, Ind.: Independence, Iowa; Columbus, Ohio; Columbus, Ind.; Chicago, Indianapolis, Mason City, Iowa; St. Joseph, Mo.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Evansville, Ind.,

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 4.- The Norwich line steamer City of Boston, from New York, collided early this morning at the mouth of New London harbor in a dense fog with the schooner Mary Adelaide Randall, hence for Philadelphia. The steamer sustained considerable damage, but the in-jury to the schooner was slight.

The Commissioners Cannot Alter or Amend the Tax Lists.

Attorney Thomas' Strong Argument for a Permanent Board of Assessment - The Case at Issue.

An important opinion was rendered by the attorney for the District today, bearing upon the new assessment. It seems that Mary A. Kelly owns house 2000 N street northwest. The old assessment on this property was \$2,500, and since that time no improvements have been made

on the premises. Yet notwithstanding this

the returns for the new assessment show

The matter was brought to the attention morning the officers of the Duval Athletic of the Commissioners, and they sent it to Club gave orders for placing 150 men at the assessor for a statement of the facts. Assessor Trimble reported as follows: "The return of the assistant assessors The club's lawyers say that the city ordi- shows that the figures \$8,000 were placed in the improvement column on their field can stop it now. Club men and pugilists book opposite sub lot 12, square 90, being the property herein referred to and no description is there given as to the nature of the improvements, whether brick or frame, or one or two houses and in this respect the assessment is defective and irregular, which would have been promptly corrected, no doubt, had the attention of corrected, no doubt, had the attention of said assistant assessors been called to it. The board of revision devoted all of the time allowed by law in adjusting land values, as it was found impossible for said beard to personally inspect improvements, and this with many other excessive values escaped their notice. I consider the assessment for improvements on the lot referred to as defective and sufficient warrant for a valid adjustment, and I recommend a value of \$4,500 for assessment purposes, and that the character and description of said improvements be properly noted on the records."

on the records."

The Commissioners sent all the papers in the case to the attorney for the District with the request that he submit an opinion as to the Commissioners' right to change the assessment. This he did today in an opinion in which, after reviewing the case,

Defective and Excessive.

"The assessment complained of is defective in this that it does not give any description as to the nature of the improvement upon the lot, and erroneous in that it is grossly excessive. I have no doubt, as suggested by Mr. Trimble, that had the attention of the assessors been called to it in time they would have promptly corrected the error, but as the matter appears to have been an error in the assessment, and not a clerical one in entering up the assessment upon the books in the assessor's office, I do not see how, in view of section 11 of the act of 1883, which declares 'that the valuation of the real property made and equalized as aforesaid shall constitute the basis of taxation for the next succeeding period of three years, and until another valuation is made according to law, the Commissioners can do anything about it. The case is one of great hardship and goes to demonstrate that it was impossible for the board of assessors to do the vast work imposed upon them, namely: From actual view to determine as nearly as practicable ground in the District and separately estimate the value of all improvements on tract or lot and note the same in his the value of each scuarate lot or parcel of book, together with the dimensions of each lot or tract. The board of equalization and review, in the limited time allotted them for the performance of their duties, according to the assessor's report, devoted themselves entirely to equalizing the value of lots and parcels of land, and paid no attention to improvements.

The Commissioners Powerless. "The act of 1883 provided for a board of qualization and review, and this was the only method by which one whose property was erroneously or unequally assessed might have the error corrected and the tax abated. But this appellate tribunal in the short time allowed it was only able to review land valuations, and that it did not have the time to review the valuations placed upon improvements by the board of assessors. If this be true, of what use was the board of equalization as to improvements? The taxpayer in this case does not appear to have appealed to the board of equalization and review, but suppose she had, what good? It had not the time to consider her case When the board of equalization and review closed its labors and the assessments passed into the hands of the assessor, for enrollment on the books of his office, the right to correction or abatement was lost. It then remained only for the Commissioners to accept the assessments as legal and just, and levy and collect the taxes accordingly. "Courts, either of common law or equity, are powerless." says Judge Cooley, in his treaties on taxation (2d ed. p. 748), "to give relief against the erroneous judgments of assessing bodies, except as they may be specially empowered by law to do so." And this principle is applicable to statutory boards, with certain appellate powers, but whose action, if they keep within their jurisdiction, is conclusive, except as otherwise provided by law." On page 750 the learned author proceeds, "For a mere irregular assessment, the statutory remedy is also the exclusive remedy. It is supposed to be adequate to all the requirements of justice, and it is the party's own folly if he fails to avail himself of it." The error complained of in this case, is one of fact, and not of law. On the face of the record no objeclaw. On the face of the record no tion can be urged against the assess non constat, the improvements on this tax-"lawful money." But however that is, extrinsic evidence cannot now be received to show that they are, or that they are not. It is just as impossible for the Commissioners to reduce an assessment as it is for them to increase one. There should be perthem to increase one. There should be per-manent power in the assessor, after assess-ments have passed into his hands for en-rollment, to correct errors and inequalities in assessments, or else there should be a in assessments, or else there should be a permanent board of assessors, and provi-

sion made for refundment of excessiv "Whilst I am perfectly satisfied the board of assessors made a great mistake in this case, I am at the same time just as well satisfied the Commissioners are powerless

### HEARING TOMORROW.

Citizens' Committee Will Urge on Congress Immediate Appropriations. A hearing will be given tomorrow at 11 the terrible immorality of the town. The late Mayor Carter Harrison urged him to come to Chicago to live. He would not leave Brooklyn for any such wicked town. o'clock by the subcommittee of the House the poor of this city. The object of the between the two countries. Senor Guzman. hearing will be to permit the citizens' com- the Nicaraguan minister, said that the presimittee to lay before Congress its wishes in dent of Honduras exiled some gentlemen the matter of an appropriation for roads and public improvements in the District to furnish employment to unemployed la-borers. The District Commissioners have been invited to be present at the hearing.

> Court-Martial at Marine Barracks. A general court-martial has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to convene at the marine barracks, Washington, on The court is composed of the following marine officers: Capt. D. Pratt Mannix, president; Capt. Carlile P. Porter, First Lieut. Harry K. Wnite, First Lieut. Chas. A. Doyen, Second Lieut. Dion Williams, Second Lieut. Rufus H. Lane, Second Lieut. Albert S. McLemore and First Lieut. George Barnett, judge advocate.

Capt. Evans Laid Up With Rheumatism.

Capt. Robley Evans of the light house board, the President's recent host on his board, the President's recent host on his "ducking" trip down the river, is laid up the war will not last long, and that the for lightening several hundred \$20 gold was finished, he said, a company of Gerwith an attack of rheumatism.

In front of the building, but by the time it cox and A. H. Peck at Chicago yesterday was finished, he said, a company of Gerwith an attack of rheumatism.

Vasquez government will be overthrown."

District the building, but by the time it cox and A. H. Peck at Chicago yesterday was finished, he said, a company of Gerwith an attack of rheumatism. with an attack of rheumatism.

Commissioner Ross Will Succeed Himself, as Generally Expected.

SATISFACTORY TO EVERYBODY.

Today at the District Building.

WHAT SOME CITIZENS SAY.

Showered With Congratulations

The President today sent to the Senate

succeed himself as Commissioner of the District. The news of Commissioner Ross' reap-

pointment reached the District building shortly after noon today and spread throughout the building in a moment. It was joyous news to the clerks, and they went about congratulating themselves. Few Commissioners have such a warm place in the hearts of the clerks as Commissioner Ross. They look upon him as a sort of father and benefactor. They know, also, with him at the head of the local government no changes will be made in the personnel of the office unless there is good and sufficient cause.



Commissioner Ross was at the Capitol when the news of his appointment reached the District building. When he returned later in the afternoon he held quite a reception with cierks. Mr. Ross was visibly affected by the ovation he received, and thanked his friends again and again for

ciency in that place, and became president term expired as postmaster of the city, Mr. Ross was appointed to that office by President Cleveland and continued in it until President Harrison appointed him as a democrat to be a Commissioner of the Dis-trict. His administration of his present office has given general satisfaction.

Speaking of Mr.Ross' appointment, Mr.T.E.

Rossell said the reappointment of Mr. Ross was not a surprise to him. He had confi-dently expected it all along. It was the proper thing, and the city is to be congratu-lated.

lated.

Mr. H. I. Gregory said the citizens of Washington should set aside a day of thanksgiving in honor of the reappointment of Commissioner Ross. "He is a grand man: fully capable, with the best interests of the

in every way satisfactory. Commissioner Ross was a faithful and conscientious offi-Ross was a faithful and conscientious officer and would carefully guard the interests of the grandest city in the world.

Col. Perry Carson said Commissioner Ross is one of God's noblemen, and the colored people of this District should rejoice in his reappointment. He believes in giving the black man a chance. "Yes, sir, the colored citizens of this District should send the President a vote of thanks."

Mr. John Boyle of the democratic central committee said: "Mr. Ross has made an excellent Commissioner in the past and his experience will be valuable to him and the District during his new term."

More to Follow. have been the result of a recent letermination to dispose of the question of appointments in the District as rapidly as the ressure of other business would permit. The general local sentiment in favor of the reappointment of Commissioner Ross appealed strongly to the President and, it is said, moved him to act in the matter sooner than he had originally intended. It is said that he took special satisfaction in the appointment of Mr. Ross, because of his personal knowledge of his character

Other Appointments. The next local appointment that may be looked for is a U.S. marshal to succeed Maj. Ransdell. It seems to be accepted that ex-Marshal Wilson stands the best chance for this office. The President waived the question of previous service in the case of Mr. Ross and he may do the same in the case of Mr. Wilson. There is all sorts of speculation affoat in regard to the offices of register and recorder, but the best information obtainable is that no change will be made in these offices for several

SOUTH AMERICA. Story of One Trouble Now Raging

Down There. The United States minister to Honduras

and Guatemala has sent a report to the State Department on the trouble between Nicaragua and Honduras. He says the the Nicaraguan government in admitting Honduran refugees to rights of citizenship Some of the refugees, he says, have ever been elected to the legislature of Nicaragua. The persons who are engaged in the present civil war in Honduras organized their forces in Nicaragua. In an interview in regard to the trouble

from Honduras for political purposes, the the leader of the insurgents, and they went over to Nicaragua. "We always receive political exiles in Nicaragua," said Mr. Guz-man, "and treat them well. These political man, "and treat them well. These political refugees were taken care of, and that displeased the president of Honduras, who wanted President Zelaya to expel them from Nicaragua. We are very hospitable and we certainly could not drive those men out of Nicaragua simply because the president of Honduras demanded it. Thereupen, President Vasquez obtained power from the congress of his country to declare were recipied. gress of his country to declare war against Nicaragua at any time he saw fit to do so— Nicaragua at any time he saw it to do so-a most unusual and extraordinary proceed-ing, and never before heard of in Spanish America. From this time on the govern-ment of Honduras has committed all kinds of hostilities against Nicaragua. I have received a cablegram telling me that a very strong position has been taken in the town of Corpus by the revolutionary people, after a hard fight, in which they defeated the

Many Democratic Members Oppose the

Income Tax.

It May Defeat the Whole Bill-Much Depends Upon the Attitude of the Republicans-Some Opinions.

confident that that provision of the Wils bill will never become a law. They are very hopeful of beating it in the House, but say that if they fail there it will certainly be knocked out in the Senate. If the republicans vote with the eastern democrats in the House there will be a very fair chance that the income tax will be defeated there. The democrats who want to the nomination of Mr. John W. Ross to make a fight on the ways and means committee on this proposition have been mak- gation of Hawalian affairs by meeting aling an estimate of their strength, and have come to the conclusion that the committee can be defeated in the House if the repub- mittee present but Mr. Sherman. Prof. lican vote is cast practically solid against the income tax. It is proposed to hold lands, was the only witness before the commeetings of the eastern delegations and to make a thorough canvass of the matter. One of the most influential of the southern men in the House said to a representative mittee can serve as basis for a judgment, of The Star today that, as he figured it out, the republicans would be almost solidly opposed to the income tax; the democrats of the east would oppose it almost to a man, and that there would be a serious division among democrats in the south and west on the question. If, therefore, the opposition can be brought to act together, the ways and means committee may be defeated.

Mr. Reed's Idea. It is understood that Mr. Reed does not want the republicans to act with the democratic kickers, his idea being that the democrats should be permitted to make their bill as vicious (from his point of view) as they desire and take the responsibility for its unpopularity. If this policy is acted on by the republicans and the income tax is not stricken from the bill it is probable that many of the democrats who are violently opposed to the income tax, together with the sugar men and possibly one or two who are dissatisfied with the treatment of iron and coal, will vote with the republicans to recommit the bill to the con Representative Whiting's Views.

Speaking of the opposition to the incom tax, Representative Whiting, one of the members of the ways and means committee, said to a representative of The Star: "Yes; there seems to be considerable feelthanked his friends again and again for their kindness.

The reappointment of Commissioner Ross will make no change at the District building. The accounts will continue just the same and there will be no evidence on the surface that there has been anything taking place out of the usual.

His Efficient Record.

Mr. Ross was originally appointed District Commissioner by President Harrison. His first public office in the District was that of school trustee. He served with efficiency in that place, and became president

ling against the income tax, especially in the east and from members representing large city districts. It is astonishing that wealth should have so many sycophants in Congress, for in every district in the United States, even in the largest cities, when the people are aroused, as they must be on direct questions of taxation, they seem able to discern, if not absolute equity, yet what is undoubtedly for the public good, and act with such unmistakable majorities that faith in popular government is greater than faith in the wisdom of Representatives who get here when great questions do not enter at issue.

"Some resent the income tax, especially in the east and from members representing large city districts. It is astonishing that wealth should have so many sycophants in Congress, for in every district in the United States, even in the largest cities, when the people are aroused, as they must be on discern, if not absolute equity, yet what is undoubtedly for the public good, and act with such unmistakable majorities that faith in popular government is greater than faith in the wisdom of Representatives who get here when great questions do not enter at issue.

"Some resent the income tax, especially in the east and from members representing large. ing against the income tax, especially in

"Some resent the proposed tax perha paying \$80 for the support of the govern-ment will be forced to do injury or injus-tice to his family either in matter of food or clothing? Especially when this tax is demanded by reason of a change in the law which secures cheaper food and clothing, and that because of the fact that thousands of human beings are deprived of proper food

paid to the government. This dividend comes from investment of money in enter-prises which in general contribute much less taxation than real estate or land invest-

To Be Retired. Rear Admiral Belknap, president of the naval inspection board, will be retired on the 22d instant. Commodore J. G. Walker will then be promoted to the grade of rear admiral, and will be assigned to duty as president of the inspection board.

Appointed Pardon Clerk.

Mr. W. C. Endicott, jr., private secretary to the Attorney General, has been appointed pardon clerk of the Department of Justice, in place of Judge Charles F. Scott of West Virginia, resigned. Mr. Endicott is the son of ex-Secretary Endicott, and Judge Scott is related by marriage to ex-President

Treasury Circulation.

A statement issued by the Treasury De partment shows that there has been a decrease of 2 cents in the per capita circulation since the 1st of December. The total circulation January 1 was \$1,729,018,266, or at the rate of \$25.55 per inhabitant. The per capita circulation January 1, 1893, was \$24.32, and on January 1, 1892, it was \$24.52. The increase in circulation since January 1, 1893, was \$118,334,332.

In the Interest of Economy. In the interests of economy the Secretary of the Treasury has directed that superintenderts of construction of public buildings under the Treasury Department shall not be paid whenever weather or other condi-

tions interfere with the progress of the work on the buildings under their charge. There are thirty-eight persons affected by this order, whose pay ranges from \$6 to \$8 a day. Their pay will be suspended almost entirely during the witter period of build-

Cabinet Dinner to the President.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont

will entertain the President and Mrs. Cleve-

hostile feeling was caused by the action of Mrs. Olney will have the same pleasure on the evening of the 23d. A New Chief of Division.

Secretary Carlisle today appointed Fred. W. Knowlton of Maine chief of division architect's office, Treasury Department. Postmasters Appointed.

The total number of fourth-class post masters appointed today was eighty. Of tioned by all the members of the committhis number forty-seven were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations and chief one of whom was Policarpo Bonilla, the remainder by removals. The Virginia appointments were as follows: Casanova, Edna E. Gaines, vice V. C. Cowhig, re-moved: Mableton, Anne G. A. Fleming, vice C. A. Harding, removed; Owens, H. S.

> Secretary Carlisle resumed his regular hours at the Treasury Department today,

# BE DEFEATED. ON BROADER LINES.

Progress of the Senatorial Hawaiian Investigating Committee.

PROF. ALEXANDER FURTHER TESTIFIES

The opponents of the income tax are very The Causes That Led to the Revo-

NOT ALLUDED TO BY BLOUNT.

lution Sought.

The Senate committee on foreign rela tions began the fourth day of the investimost at the hour appointed, 10, this morning, and with all members of the subcom-Alexander, the surveyor general of the is-

mittee this morning. One thing appears to be evident, if the intimations dropped by members of the comand that is that the scope of the investigation is taking a much wider range than was anticipated by the witnesses or even by the Senators when they began the work. It is said that Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee, in discussing the plan of action, informed his colleagues that there were questions in this matter far deeper than the mere acts of ex-Minister Stevens, Minister Willis and Commissioner Blount, and those questions related to the causes that led to

the acts of these gentlemen. Mr. Willis' Report Not Received. The indications are that the State Department has not up to this time given the committee a copy of the report made by Mr. Willis, upon which the supplemental instructions of December 3 last were sent to him, and the endeavor of the committee has been to get at the facts and the condition of affairs when Mr. Willis arrived at Honolulu, and what it could have been that he reported that prevented the consummation of the plan contemplated in the instructions he carried with him, based upon the report submitted by Commissioner Blount. Much of the testimony of Prof. Alexander has been devoted to a discussion of the constitutional history of the islands, and this opened a field that led at least one member of the committee to make some pointed references to Mr. Blount's report.

Lacking in Mr. Blount's Report.

Lacking in Mr. Blount's Report. It was stated by him that that report ignored the causes that led to the revolution and dismissed the subject of the new constitution the queen sought to establish with but the marest reference. The claim made so generally by the friends of the provisional government that this constitution was the last of a series of efforts to

defeat the establishment of a progressive government and improve the condition of the whole people, entitled it, the committee say, to at least some attention at the hands the President to make an investigation, The committee, therefore, have undertaken the task themselves, and a great part of the testimony of Prof. Alexander has been in that direction. He gave a thorough review of the various acts of the queen and of the legislature, and in response to specific questions by members of Mr. Morgan, explained the conditions that existed prior to the outspoken de

nunciation of the queen's govern-ment and the succeeding uprising and appointment of the committee of safety. The inquiry was directed along this line for The inquiry was directed along this line for the purpose of ascertaining how far the people were justified in imagining themselves to be possessed of a grievance, regardless of the subsequent acts of the representatives of the United States government. In this connection it may be said that the committee has in mind the statement made some days ago by Prof. William Libbey, jr., a friend of the administration and its policy (which statement, it is understood, has been called to the attention of the committee), who has just returned from a trip to the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Libbey, after asserting that the landing of the United States troops forced the queen to abdicate and enabled the provisional government to get control, described the situation as follows:

Prof. Libbey's Statement. "On the one hand was an unscrupulous queen, and on the other an honest set of nen, who are working solely for the highest interests of Hawaii. They are men of great business ability, and by their enterprise The queen, by her grasping nature, outwitted herself. She tried to get the Louisiana Lottery Company established there for the purpose of adding to her revenues. for the purpose of adding to her revenues. She was a monarch for revenue only, to use our phrase. She tried to carry out a deal to legalize the oplum traffic, in order to increase her private revenues. She made her last attempt by virtually trying to disfranchise the foreign citizens in attempting to promulgate the new constitution. She backed down in that enterprise, but the foreign citizens were uncertain what would backed down in that enterprise, but the for-eign citizens were uncertain what would come next. She prorogued parliament, and there would be no further session for two years. Nobody knew what would come next. Everybody believed the queen to be unscrupulous. The Americans were forced into the thing by circumstances, and there would have been no trouble if. would have been no trouble if Minister Stevens had only kept his hands off. He was too anxious. If he had not jumped in at that time and brought forward the troops the thing would have settled itself in a natural way, and, I think, without any serious difficulty."

Prof. Alexander's Testin Prof. Alexander's evidence bore directly upon this matter, not as corroborative of the statement of Prof. Libbey, which, it is understood, was not referred to as such but upon the conditions that existed at the time and caused Prof. Libbey to pub land at a cabinet dinner on the evening of his statement. These matters were all fa the 16th, and the Attorney General and miliar to Prof. Alexander, and his knowledge. edge of the constitutional law of the islands enabled him to give the committee a full and explicit explanation, from his point of view, at least, of all that antedated the revolution.

The Exciting Events Described. It was with considerable detail that Prof. Alexander described the events of the exciting times when the queen was deposed and in this part of his evidence dis the report of Mr. Blount. He was questee and the widest range was given to this witness, as to every other witness, in permitting him to tell his story. He describe the landing of the troops from the Boston and said that when they first came on shore they went to the property of Mr. J. B. Atherton, an American, but there being stationed in Arion Hall, which was oppo-site the government building. He denied that any of the troops were drawn up in hours at the Treasury Department today, and this being his first "open day" for the reception of visitors whose business related to appointments, he had a large and eager crowd in his office nearly all day.

Naval Orders.

Ensign S. S. Robison has been ordered to duty at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

The Treasury Department is informed of the arrest of Ralph Wilcox, Frankie Wilcox and A. H. Peck at Chicago yesterday

has any of the troops were drawn up in line when the proclamation was read, the only troops visible being those which lounged on the veranda of the building they eccupied. Prof. Alexander said he had a son in one of the companies and knew from him and others with whom he had talked that the local force did not expect any help from the United States forces, on the contrary, they had been told that they could expect nothing. They were given to understand that they must take care of themselves. The men, he said, expected to fight, and were ready for it. When the proclamation was read there were no troops in front of the building, but by the time it was finished, he said, a company of Ger-